

BROWNLOW'S KNOXVILLE WHIG, AND REBEL VENTILATOR.

VOLUME I.

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The Knoxville Whig.

W. G. BROWNLOW, Editor.



Banner of promise, by freemen unfurled!
Beacon of hope to a waiting world!
Shining above the stormy throng,
A rift in the murky clouds of wrong—
Clouds that shall roll from their beams of light,
Till the whole round dome is blue and bright.

Knoxville, Saturday, May 14, 1864.

Personal.

The pressure upon our time is such that we must announce certain rules, and our unalterable purpose to be governed by them in all cases. First, we will devote the morning hours to the interests of our paper. At 10 o'clock we will be at the Custom House, and we shall remain there until 12 o'clock, re-appearing there at 2 o'clock, &c., to attend to the public business. We shall not attempt to transact business at our dwelling house, in our printing office, or on the street. Those therefore who have business with us connected with the Treasury Department, must meet us at the Custom House, as the building is called. It is on the east side of Gay street, nearly opposite to the Lamar House. We don't want to be stopped and bored on the streets, and in the mud, on our way to and from our meals, and don't intend to be in the future.

A Body of Clerical Traitors.

We have got hold of the Richmond *Christian Observer*, a New School Presbyterian tory sheet, for May, 1863, and in it we find the following, which our readers will do well to treasure up, together with the names of the traitors:

NEW MARKET CHURCH, Va.

May 1st, 1863, 11 o'clock, A. M.:

The Presbytery of Union met, according to adjournment, and was opened with a sermon by the Moderator—Rev. John J. Robinson—from 1st Tim. 5: 2, "From such withdraw thyself." Concluded with prayer.

The following members were found to be present: Ministers—Rev. F. Pope, N. Hood, Wm. Harrison, J. H. Martin, J. C. Robinson, J. M. Caldwell, W. H. Smith, and C. C. Newman. Ruling Elders—A. B. Blackburn, J. H. Blackburn, John Hill, S. D. Cole, Patton Howell, J. P. Mathews, Wm. M. Cooke, James Peck, J. C. Bradshaw, Benj. Lewis, and J. C. H. Sawyers.

After the appointment of the usual committees, and the transaction of some of the ordinary business, the Presbytery, believing that the opening sermon by the Moderator would be read with interest, and also be productive of good in the present perplexed state of our people, adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That a copy of the sermon delivered by Rev. J. J. Robinson, at the opening of the present session of Presbytery, be requested of him, and that the same be placed in the hands of a committee, appointed to secure its publication in the *Christian Observer*, and also in pamphlet form.

The Presbytery, feeling that the good of the Church of Christ in these Confederate States, and the success of His cause in general, demand that their position in this great struggle for right and independence, and upon the great vexing question of the day, (slavery), should be made known.

Resolved, That this Presbytery will neither license nor ordain, nor receive from another Presbytery any man who does not sympathize with the South in her present struggle for independence, or who holds that SLAVERY IS SINFUL, AND OUGHT TO BE ABOLISHED.

The eyes and noses on this resolution having been called for by Wm. M. Cooke, who stated that he wanted positively to know how the body stood, the vote was taken as follows:

Ayes—Rev. Messrs. F. Pope, N. Hood, Wm. Harrison, J. H. Martin, J. C. Robinson, J. M. Caldwell, Wm. H. Smith, C. C. Newman, Elders—A. B. Blackburn, John Hill, Patton Howell, Jas. H. Peck, J. C. Bradshaw, Benj. Lewis, J. C. H. Sawyers.

Elder J. P. Mathews was excused from voting, as he had not been instructed by his church (Strawberry Plains) how to vote on this question.

How many of these reverend traitors are now going at large? for permits to trade—bringing in accounts for damages against the government? Let them be hunted up, and hunted down, as the enemies of God and man. Let our commissioners feel before they give these villains damages for anything.

A Filing at the Conservative Union Party.

Dr. Breckinridge, in his late speech at Lexington, held up to just derision the pretended Union men of Kentucky who want to go to the Chicago Convention and fraternize with Fernando Wood, Alexander Long, Clement L. Vallandigham, and others of that ilk. To illustrate these "Conservative Union" men in Kentucky who have taken this name now, although till quite lately calling themselves Jefferson Democrats, Jackson Democrats and Peace Democrats, the Doctor went on to say:

"I have a little grand-daughter, whose mother is the wife of a clever gentleman in Morgan's forces, as all his forces no doubt think themselves. She tries to make that child scold. Then I have another daughter who is very strongly Union; she has no child, and is very anxious to make this little girl Union. I have said to these daughters, 'You are demoralizing that child.' I would not say that of the gentlemen politicians referred to, but I may say it of my

grand-child. I would not say to those gentlemen that their changes, frequent as the changes of the moon, tend to make them shifting and unreliable as the winds. But I said to my daughter she must stop, or she would ruin the child. The child heard what I said, and took up the idea that I was on her side; and a day or two afterward she ran up to me, saying, 'Grandpa, I ain't a Union, and I ain't a Peace.' 'Well, what are you, my child?' 'I am Ab-o-dish!' was the reply. [Laughter and applause.] 'Well, she very soon found she had got into a worse box than ever, because all sides were against her, [applause from the other side of the house;] and in the course of a week she got tired of that, during which time she heard another name, and then she said to me, 'I ain't Ab-o-dish any longer—I am Conservative Union.' [Laughter from all sides.] 'Well,' said I, 'my daughter, stick to that, for it is as near being nothing as anything can be.' And so I say to you who have no principles of your own, go into the National Conservative Union party, where you can be nothing long, and accomplish nothing good. But if you are truly Union, don't be afraid to stand with the true Union party; and if you are seceder, be honest, and say so. Let us be true to principle, and die in our tracks like men, if necessary, that our successors may respect us as candid, fearless men."

Letter from Cleveland.

The following concluding remarks in a letter of recent date, from Cleveland, Tenn., will be perused by the Union men of the country with interest and surprise. We know the writer, and we endorse him to the fullest extent:

"By the way, I am happy to inform you that at least three-fourths of the Union men of this county fully endorse the action of your mass meeting at Knoxville, held on the 15th ultimo. We are for removing the cause of the war, and that cause is 'Slavery.' There are a very few men in our county who claim to be good Union men since the Federal forces occupied the country, but who were outspoken rebels before, who now take sides with the old line Tory Rebels, and want the old Confederation."

Isaac Day, who mounted his son Sam on the best horse he had, and sent him to aid Tibbs, Brown, & Co. to capture Col. Cliff, in November, 1861, and has said all the time, till of late, that the rebels would gain their independence, and that he hoped to God, the last one of the Union men that crossed into Kentucky to join the Federal forces would be killed. This man Day has two sons in the rebel army, and it is said they come home occasionally on friendly visits. He saluted down between three and four hundred head of hogs for the rebels. He now carries a paper certificate of his loyalty. His son, Wm. C. Day, is a seceder, if possible, than his father, joined Tibbs' home guard company to go after Col. Cliff, but was too cowardly to go, and remained at home, repeating Union men to Tibbs and Thos. J. Campbell. He carries in his pocket a certificate of loyalty."

If our authorities continue to white wash the villainous characters of such rebels as these, let our East Tennessee Union men, and soldiers, seek some suitable occasion to give the scoundrels certificates that will assign to them their proper places.

Restrictions on Trade.

Some men take it very much at heart when they are refused government permits to open goods and trade. Disloyal men, who have aided and abetted this rebellion, have great impudence to ask of the civil or military authorities any such privileges. They may have taken the amnesty oath, and what of that? They are still rebels, they are insynipath with rebels, and we have the proof in this town, that they are in consultation with rebels whenever they can meet, and even write beyond our lines and post up the enemy. Such men should be content to breathe in this country, without living or trading, and making money off of the Union men they have persecuted, and assisted in persecuting. The Trade Regulations of the Treasury Department look to the benefitting of loyal men only; and rebels are not to be put up in business, or smuggled into the trade of the country, even by associating them with loyal men, or employing them in the houses of loyal men.

Privileges have been given to rebels here, and claims have been paid to rebels, that are anything but creditable to the Union cause. In some instances our Department has given authority to improper persons, so numerous have been the men we have had to deal with. We are trying to make amends for our wrongs by inaugurating a more strict and rigid policy.

Lord Brougham on the Slave Trade.

Thirty-four years ago, in the British House of Commons, Lord BROUGHAM made a speech against the slave trade, which he denounced as piracy, as did the American Congress many years ago. This speech by the English statesman is old, but an extract from it will be new in this age of revolutions. The resolution which he advocated, is made the foundation of his remarks:

"That this House do resolve, at the earliest practicable period of the next session, to take into its serious consideration the state of the slaves in the colonies of Great Britain, in order to the mitigation and final abolition of their slavery, and more especially in order to the amendment of the administration of justice within the same."

I trust that at length the time is come, when Parliament will no longer bear to be told that slave owners are the best law-givers on slavery, no longer suffer our voice to roll across the Atlantic in empty warnings, and fruitless orders. Tell me not of right—talk not of the property of the planter in his slaves. I deny the right—I acknowledge not the property. The principles, the feelings of our common nature, rise in rebellion against it. Be the appeal made to the understanding or to the heart, the sentence is the same that rejects it. In vain you tell me of laws that sanction such a claim! There is a law above all the enactments of human edicts—the same, throughout the world, the same in all times—as it was before the dawning genius of Columbus pierced the night of ages, and opened to one world the sources of power, wealth and knowledge, to another all unutterable woes; such it is at this day; it is the law written by the finger of God on the heart of man; and by that law, unchangeable and eternal, while man deposes fraud, and

loathes rapine, and abhors blood, they shall reject with indignation the wild and guilty fantasy that man can hold property in man.

To train you up to treaties, to covenants between nations. The covenants of the Almighty, whether the old covenant or the new, denounce such unholty pretensions. To those laws did they of old refer, who maintained the African trade. Such treaties did they cite, and not untruly; for by one shameful compact you larded the glories of Bleiborn for the traffic in blood. Yet, in spite of law and treaty, that infernal trade is now destroyed, and its votaries put to death like other pirates. How came this change to pass? Not assuredly by a parliament leading the way; but the country at length awoke; the indignation of the people was kindled; it descended in thunder and smote the traffic, and scattered its guilty profits to the winds. Now, though let the planter beware—let their assemblies beware—let the parliament beware! The same country is once more awake—awake to the condition of negro slavery; the same indignation kindles in the bosom of the same people; the same cloud is gathering that annihilated the slave trade; and if it shall descend again, they on whom its crash may fall, will not be deterred before I have warned them, but I pray that their destruction may turn away from us the more terrible judgments of God.

Trade Regulations in East Tennessee.

The officers of the Revenue Department of the Government here have made several seizures of goods and liquors during the past ten or fifteen days, and some of them have been heavy, amounting each to several thousand dollars. To enable the traders and all interested to know when they are violating the Trade Regulations, we give them Nos. 5, 12, 38 and 40 of the Regulations under which these seizures have been made:

V. No goods, wares, or merchandise will be allowed to be transported to, from, or within any State or part of a State, under restriction or declared in insurrection, except under Permits, Certificates, and Clearances, as hereinafter provided.

XII. Every applicant for a permit to transport goods, wares, or merchandise into or within any place or section where such transportation may be permitted, shall present with his application the original invoices of the goods, wares, and merchandise to be transported, and shall file with the officer granting the permit the certificate of the Local Special Agent authorizing it, if any be necessary, and an affidavit that the names of the owners, the quantities, the descriptions, and values of the merchandise, are correctly stated in said invoices, two copies of which shall be annexed to and filed with the affidavit; and that the marks on the packages are correctly stated in the application, and that the packages contain nothing except as stated in the invoices; that the merchandise so permitted shall not, nor shall any part thereof be disposed of by him, or by his authority, connivance, or assent, in violation of the permit, and that neither the permit so granted nor the merchandise to be transported shall be so used or disposed of by him, or by his authority, connivance, or assent, as in any way to give aid, comfort, information, or encouragement to persons in insurrection against the United States. All affidavits required by these Regulations or by Local Rules shall be taken before a Supervising, Assistant or Local Special Agent, or some other authorized officer.

XXXVIII. No clearance or permit will be granted for the shipment of prohibited articles, viz: cannon, mortars, fire-arms, pistols, bombs, grenades, powder, saltpetre, sulphur, balls, bullets, pikes, swords, boarding-cups, (always excepting the quantity of the said articles which may be necessary for the defense of the ship and of those who compose the crew,) saddles, bridles, cartridge-bag material, percussion and other cups, clothing adapted for uniforms, sail-cloth of all kinds, hemp and cordage, intoxicating drinks, other than beer and light native wines, or other articles prohibited by the proper authorities, except upon certificate and request under Regulation XXXII, or by the special direction of the Supervising Special Agent sanctioned by the General commanding Department or District into or from which the shipment is to be made.

XL. All vessels, boats, and other vehicles used for transportation, violating Regulations or Local Rules, and all cotton, tobacco, or other merchandise shipped or transported or purchased, or sold in violation thereof, will be forfeited to the United States. If any false statement be made or deception practiced in obtaining an Authority, Certificate, or Permit under these Regulations, such Authority, Certificate, or Permit, and all others connected therewith or affected thereby, will be absolutely void, and all merchandise purchased or shipped under them shall be forfeited to the United States. In all cases of forfeiture, as aforesaid, immediate seizure will be made and proceedings instituted promptly for condemnation. The attention of all officers of the government, common-carriers, shippers, consignees, owners, masters, conductors, agents, drivers, and other persons connected with the transportation of merchandise, or trading therein, is particularly directed to the acts of July 18, 1861, May 20, 1862, and March 12, 1863, and to the orders of the Secretaries of War and of the Navy hereto appended.

XXII. All transportation of coin or bullion to any State or section heretofore declared to be in insurrection, except as therein provided, is overlooked or disregarded. All officers of the Treasury Department are therefore directed to use all proper means to insure the enforcement of the Regulations referred to, and all coin or bullion proceeding to any point within such State or section, except as provided in said Regulation 22, will be seized and proceeded against for condemnation and forfeiture.

Important Order by Gen. Sherman--No More Rations to be Issued to Citizens.

Major General Sherman has issued the following general order:

Provisions will no longer be issued to citizens at military posts south of Nashville. Where citizens cannot procure provisions in the country, there is no alternative but they must remove to the rear.

Provisions must not be sold to any persons save officers in the service of the United States, and the hired men employed in the quartermaster's or other departments of the government, at a rate not to exceed one ration per day. Commanding officers must give their personal attention to the matter, as it is of vital importance. It is idle for us to be pushing forward subsistence stores, if they are lavished and expended on any person except they belong to the army proper.

Call for Conventions to Elect Delegates to the National Union Convention.

WHEREAS, a National Union Convention to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the United States at the approaching Presidential election is called to convene in the City of Baltimore, on the 7th day of June next, and whereas, we are confidently hopeful that, by the tripartite and progress of our arms, the people of Tennessee will be in a condition to cast their votes in the November election, and whereas, the Union men of the State have a deep and peculiar interest in the action of the nominating Convention, as well as a right to be represented therein, therefore we hereby call upon the Union men of Tennessee, to meet in their respective Divisions of the State, on the 30th day of May, at such places as may hereafter be designated, and elect delegates to the National Union Convention.

Tennessee being entitled to send ten delegates, we would suggest that East Tennessee send four, and each of the other divisions three.

HORACE MAYNARD,
N. G. BROWNLOW,
J. M. CAMPBELL,
M. M. BROWN,
W. P. JONES,
HORACE HARRISON,
J. B. BINGHAM,
J. M. TOWNE,
W. H. FITCH, JR.,
Union State Executive Committee.
Nashville, April 30, 1864.

There will be a meeting of the *Unconditional Union Men* of this, and the district above here, in this city, on the 30th inst., to appoint two delegates to the Baltimore Convention. We hope the counties will all be represented. The citizens here are numerous from all the counties, and many very properly represent their constituents.

Greene County Men in Prison.

Below we give the names and ages of a few of the Union men of Greene county who have been arrested by Longstreet's army, and sent to the Richmond prisons en masse of their Union sentiments. These men write and otherwise send word to their friends that they are starving and being devoured by vermin in the dirty prisons of a dirty Confederacy:

Wm. Oettinger.....56 John Knight.....28
Joseph Powell.....55 G. R. K. Farnon.....30
James Walker.....54 David Logan.....35
John Robinson.....47 Elias Pickering.....40
Amos Heath.....47 Lemuel Davis.....29
John Hopkins.....48 Craig Brantley.....25
Wilby Campbell.....48 Alexander Jones.....50
Thomas Key.....40

These fifteen men are only a few of the many men from East Tennessee who are starving in Richmond for their devotion to the United States Government. We know many of these men, and we know them to be the best men in Greene county. Some of them are honest patriotic Quakers. For these men and their sufferings, we hold Ephraim Link, Jim Johnson, Bill Gardner and Amos Lotzpeck; and these noted rebels are here, enjoying the privileges of our city.

The arrest of these fifteen men was caused by the rebels of Greene county, and we think it probable that the fifteen will die in prison from starvation, nakedness and vermin. They have sons and relatives who are in our army, and will survive the rebellion. Let them kill, or cause to be killed, in the most violent manner, all who were concerned in their arrest. They owe it to the imprisoned, to themselves, and to the cause of justice, to see that these men die violent deaths, if it shall take them ten years to bring about such result. Slaughter them, we say, wherever and whenever found.

Coin and Bullion Prohibited.

It is not generally known that gold and silver cannot be transported from one of the loyal States to any State or section declared to be in insurrection. The agents and officers of the Treasury Department are required to seize any and all coins and bullion they may find, on their way into any such insurrectionary State, and to proceed against the same for condemnation and forfeiture. We have, this week, received the following Circular from the Secretary of the Treasury, and publish it for the information of all concerned:

CIRCULAR LETTER TO OFFICERS OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 22, '64.

From information which has reached the Department from various points, it is evident that the 22d Regulation of Trade, series of September 11, 1863, prohibiting "all transportation of coin or bullion to any State or section heretofore declared to be in insurrection," except as therein provided, is overlooked or disregarded.

All officers of the Treasury Department are therefore directed to use all proper means to insure the enforcement of the Regulations referred to, and all coin or bullion proceeding to any point within such State or section, except as provided in said Regulation 22, will be seized and proceeded against for condemnation and forfeiture.

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The 22d Regulation, which is a law, is in the following words, and we give it that the subject may be fully understood:

XXII. All transportation of coin or bullion to any State or section heretofore declared to be in insurrection is absolutely prohibited, except for military purposes, and under military orders, or under the special license of the President. And no payment of gold or silver or foreign bills of exchange shall be made for cotton or other merchandise within an such State or section. All cotton or other merchandise purchased in any such State or section, to be paid for therein, directly or indirectly, in gold or silver, or foreign bills of exchange, shall be forfeited to the United States.

The city directory of Chicago for 1863 gave the population of the city at 150,000.

Patrick Henry on Slavery.

"The following letter from Patrick Henry, then Junior Patrick, loses none of its interest because it was written ninety years ago. He was one of the leading spirits of the Virginia Convention at a later date, and took the same ground in the debates that he did in this ancient letter. We need not pause to tell the reader who Patrick Henry was. The letter was written to Edward Stabler;—

HANOVER, JAN. 18th, 1773.

"Dear Sir: I take this opportunity to acknowledge the receipt of Anthony Bennett's book against the slave trade. I thank you for it. It is not a little surprising that Christianity, whose chief excellence consists in softening the human heart, in cherishing and improving the finer feelings, should encourage a practice so totally repugnant to the first impressions of right and wrong? What adds to the wonder is, that this abominable practice has been introduced into the most enlightened ages. Those that seem to have professed to be of high improvements in the arts, sciences and high morality, have brought in general use, and guarded by many laws, a species of usurpation and tyranny which our more rude and barbarous, but honest, ancestors detested."

"It is not amazing that at a time when the rights of humanity are defined and understood, such oppression, in a country whose all others fond of liberty, that, in such an age and such a country, we find men professing a religion the most humane, mild, gentle, and generous, adopting a principle as repugnant to humanity as it is inconsistent with the Bible and destructive to liberty. Every thinking honest man recoils at in speculation, but how few in practice!—

"The world in general has denied your people a share of its honors, but the who will ascribe to you a just tribute of virtuous praise for the practice of a train of virtues, amongst which your disagreement to slavery will be principally ranked. Cannot but wish well to a people whose system imitates the example of Him whose life was perfect; and, believe me, I shall honor the Quakers for their noble efforts to abolish slavery; they are equally calculated to promote moral and political good."

"Would any one believe that I am master of slaves of my own purchase? I am drawn along by the general inconvienience of living without them. I will not, I cannot justify it; however, culpable my conduct, I will so far pay my debt to virtue as to own the excellence and rectitude of her precepts, and to lament my want of conformity to them. I believe a time will come when an opportunity will be afforded to abolish this lamentable evil; everything we can do to improve it if it happens in our day; if not, let us transmit to our descendants, together with our slaves, a pity for their unhappy lot, and an abhorrence of slavery. If we cannot reduce this wicked trade to reformation, let us treat the unhappy victims with lenity; it is the furthest advance we can make towards justice; it is a debt we owe to the purity of our religion; to show that it is at variance with that law which warrants slavery."

"Here is an instance that silent menaces the seed of cruel and bloody wars, and that which learned and enlightened preaching could not effect, so much preferable are the genuine dictates of conscience, and a steady attention to one's feelings, above the teachings of those men who pretend to have found a better guide. I entreat you to persevere in so worthy a resolution. Some of your people disagree or at best are lukewarm in the abolition of slavery. May they treat the resolution of your meeting with disdain, and among those who throw contempt upon it, are the elegemmen, whose sword guard against both ridicule and contempt in a certain Act of Assembly. I know not where to stop; I could say many things on this subject, a serious view of which gives a gloomy prospect to future times. Excuse this scrawl, and believe me, with esteem,

Your obedient servant,
"PATRICK HENRY, JR."

The Moral Police of Society.

One occurrence connected with the massacre at Fort Pillow, has aroused a more than usually deep feeling of indignation through all the loyal States. It is related that a United States officer, coming on a flag of truce boat to take away the wounded, after the butchery, was so far forgetful of his position and honor, as to entertain in the most cordial manner, these barbarians just red with the blood of their horrible murders. We notice this reported fact here, not to remind the government of its duty—as we know that no one would be quicker than Gen. Grant or the Secretary of War to punish such disgraceful connivance with crime in an army officer—but to call attention to a broader fact, of which it is an indication.

There is in our people, especially in our public men, a certain want of a stern moral judgment on disgraceful offences, and a lack of sensitiveness to public honor. It must be remembered that in every civilized society there are certain offences which cannot be punished by the law, or if they are, are only inadequately atoned for. When a wealthy man, for instance, has cheated or wronged the poor—when an influential citizen has committed some crime from whose consequences he has escaped by the lapse of time or by some evident legal technicality, or when a political leader has been false to his country, and has risked great interests in a period of trial, there are no suitable punishments for such crimes. They are outside of the pale of the law and courts—Yet the interests of society demand that such offences should be especially punished. They are the very sins which do the most damage, and sap public morals, if left unwhipped of justice.

There is need, for such offenders, of a moral police of society. Now it is precisely in this very kind of police that American society is most deficient. We are a very good natured people. We are in the habit of permitting all kinds of opinion amongst us, and of interfering as little as possible with individuals, and we have an overweening admiration for success, so that our toleration has come to be almost a vice. We bear with successful roguery, or even treat it so respectfully that the young must sometimes almost doubt which is most courted—honor or dishonor. A democracy is said to be less sensitive to personal honor than an aristocracy, but yet its public opinion, when once formed, is the most terrible avenger and tyrant. No punishment for traitors and successful rogues could ever be invented, so cruel as the opinion of a democratic society, if it was once properly trained. We know, indeed, that now there are honored circles of American society, where doubtful characters, and those who have won wealth and name by foul means, cannot enter. But the general and public sentence on such men is by no means strict enough. We are too charitable or indifferent by half.

We ought not to cover up rascality by fine names. However successful, or how-ever rich a man is, if he has come up through dishonor, it should never be forgotten by

honorable men. These men who are attempting to undermine the Government at the North, and rouse up the ignorant against the law, are in so far traitors, and ought to be treated so socially. It should be understood in parlors and at dinner-tables, that we do not companion with treasonable men. And yet hundreds of respectable people are constantly neglecting this, and inviting loyal and honorable citizens to sit down with those who have broken faith with their country. It may be said that this strictness would become bigotry. Well, in such a struggle as this between Loyalty and Treason, we ought to be bigoted.

After nearly a quarter of a million of lives have been offered in a bloody battle field and in hospitals, after the years of terrible war and a vast destruction of property, it ought not to be supposed that to the tormentors of this gullible struggle, and the abettors of such treason, whether at the North or the South, we could be tolerant. We may forgive the deluded followers, but to the officers and leaders of this rebellion, and their accomplices in the five States, there ought to be among the gentlemen of the North, no pardon. It should be understood in our clubs and saloons, in private houses and public festivities, whether among army officers or private citizens, that it is not an honorable thing to show hospitality to, or accept them from, a man who is stained with treason towards his country. There ought to be pride enough and honor enough among our people, to show that we hold treason, and all aiding and abetting of treason, in its deserved contempt. This officer, who dined the rebel butchers near Fort Pillow, of course will receive the execrations of the whole nation. But this is not the first, nor will it be the last, of such todayism. There is a plenty of it now in this city, toward men who are known to be treasonable to our government.

Once let it be understood that socially there is an exclusion and condemnation of all known dishonorable and treasonable characters, no matter how successful, and society in America exercises a polite jurisdiction over public men which it has never yet held, but which it sorely needs.—*New York Times.*

An Important Secret Circular.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., April 19, 1864.

As the war progresses, evidences accumulate of an intention to bring about a revolt of the slave States, under whatever circumstances might arise. No matter what disposition the then incoming Administration might exhibit towards the infamous minority. No matter what "disclaimers and overtures" might be made to soothe and conciliate the South, there is every evidence that the leaders prepared in season to counteract its effect and plunge the country into war.

I have to-day come in possession of a secret circular, issued at Charleston, five months before the firing on Sumter. The document is genuine. It is signed by one of the wealthiest and ablest lawyers of South Carolina, and the copy which I enclose to the *Tribune* was addressed to one of the most prominent and influential citizens of Alabama—a Huntsville rebel whom Gen. Logan ordered south of his lines.

It should be borne in mind that this circular was issued before the meeting of the Congress of 1861—2, before the introduction of the Crittenden resolutions—before the Peace Congress. Yet now, after nearly three years of unparalleled war, you find incompetent officers and unworthy citizens proposing these same "disclaimers and overtures."

The italics in the following copy of the circular are mine:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, THE 1860 ASSOCIATION,
Charleston, 13th November, 1863.

In September last, several gentlemen of Charleston, met to confer in reference to the position of the South in the event of the accession of Mr. Lincoln and the Republican party to power. This informal meeting was the origin of the organization known in this community as "The 1860 Association."

The objects of the Association are:

1st. To conduct a correspondence with leading men in the South, and, by an interchange of information and views, prepare the slave States to meet the impending crisis.

2d. To prepare, print and distribute in the slave States, tracts, pamphlets, &c., designed to awaken them to a conviction of their danger and to urge the necessity of resisting Northern and Federal aggression.

3d. To inquire into the defenses of the State and to collect and arrange information which may aid the Legislature to establish promptly, an effective military organization.

To effect these objects, a brief and simple Constitution was adopted, creating a President a Secretary, and Treasurer, and an Executive Committee, specially charged with conducting the business of the Association. 166,000 pamphlets have been published, and demands for further supplies are received from every quarter. The Association is now passing several of them through a second and third edition.

The Conventions in several of the Southern States will soon be elected. The North is prepared to soothe and conciliate the South by disclaimers and overtures. The success of this policy would be disastrous to the cause of Southern Union and Independence, and it is necessary to resist and defeat it. The Association is preparing pamphlets with this special object. Funds are necessary to enable it to act promptly. "The 1860 Association" is laboring for the South, and asks your aid. I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
ROBERT N. GOUGHIN,
Chairman of the Executive Committee.

A Pennsylvania editor thus exposes some one: "Somebody brought one bottle of sour water into our office, with the request to notice it as lemon beer. If Esau was foolish enough to sell his birthright for a mess of pottage, it does not prove that we'll tell a four shilling lie for five cents."